

## CHAPTER 6

# INFORMATION FOR INSTRUCTORS

*This chapter provides information to aid instructors in training MK 19 crews to become skilled teams. This chapter is organized to lead the trainer in a progressive manner through the material necessary to aid him in training units. Information is presented beginning with preliminary subjects; these areas include mechanical training, knowledge of the gun's capabilities, and the principles and fundamentals of MK 19 gunnery.*

### 6-1. PRESENTATION

To present instruction in the time allotted, the instructor must be prepared and rehearsed. Assistant instructors and demonstrators must also be trained and rehearsed so they can conduct demonstrations using training aids that clearly illustrate the information. Use public address systems if the group is larger than a platoon.

a. **Organization.** Divide the soldiers into groups of appropriate size, while also considering the phase of instruction and the facilities available. If available, assign an assistant instructor to each crew; otherwise, position the assistant instructors so that they can closely supervise the crew.

b. **Presentation.** Explain and demonstrate each portion of the instruction, following with closely supervised practical work. Emphasize practice throughout training in order to develop skill and teamwork. Secure and critique all MK 19 firing during training.

c. **Examination.** Ensure the soldiers make good progress throughout each period of instruction. Those who do not progress well must receive more instruction under close supervision. Give a formal or informal participation-type examination following each phase of instruction to measure effectiveness of instruction.

### 6-2. MECHANICAL TRAINING

During mechanical training, the gun is mounted on the M3 mount, or installed on a table. Nomenclature charts (or mats) help the crewmembers learn the names of parts. If possible, assign one assistant instructor for each crew. Present a brief history of the gun. Stress the gun's combat role and assigned mission. Emphasize the purpose, scope, and importance of the instruction to be presented. Be sure to clearly define the term stoppage during the introduction, and emphasize the need for correct care and cleaning procedures.

a. **Organization.** Organize the class into groups of appropriate size. If enough assistant instructors are available, assign one to each crew; otherwise, position the assistant instructors so they can closely supervise the crew.

b. **Presentation.** Table 6-1 can be used as a guide in presenting instruction in stoppages and immediate action. Stress precision in detecting the cause and reducing stoppages. As the soldiers progress, concentrate on speed in applying immediate action and other methods of reducing a stoppage. Train the crew to function as a team.

STOPPAGES	INSTRUCTION PREPARATION
Misfire due to defective primer.	Place a dummy cartridge in the belt.
Short round.	Place a short round in the belt.
Bulged round.	Insert a bulged round in the belt.
Belt loaded improperly.	Pull a cartridge partly out of the belt.
Battered or thick-rimmed cartridge.	Place a battered or thick-rimmed cartridge in the belt.
Failure to remove a round from the chamber.	Place a dummy cartridge, with the rim filed off, in the chamber.
Separated case that is removed from the chamber by the new round when the bolt is pulled.	Drive the front portion of a cartridge securely on a dummy cartridge. Pull the bolt to the rear and place the cartridge properly on the face of the bolt. Ease the bolt forward.

**Table 6-1. Preparation for instructing stoppages and immediate action.**

### 6-3. CREW DRILLS

The demonstration crew must be well-trained and equipment must be complete. Use the following equipment for each crew: basic table of organization and equipment (TOE) and distinctive helmet markings that identify each crewmember according to his duties, and normal individual equipment. For more information on crew drills see Appendix H.

a. **Organization.** Present initial instruction and demonstration to one crew. For practical work, divide the class into crews of four men for each MK 19. To aid in control and supervision, mark off equipment with engineer tape or wire, and line up the crewmembers behind their equipment.

b. **Presentation.** Stress the fact that a crew drill is the first step in developing teamwork, and that precision is required of every member for the crew to function smoothly. During initial practice periods, work on precision. Talk each soldier through his duties as a crewmember. Require the soldiers to do each operation when directed with speed and precision.

c. **Advanced Training.** In advanced training, use a speed drill to create interest and stimulate competition. This tactic also furthers teamwork and tests individual crew performance. A well-trained crew should be able, without error, to place the gun into action, or take it out of action in 25 seconds.

#### 6-4. MARKSMANSHIP

With gun and mount, the instructor makes arrangements for a demonstration crew to be available. He ensures that he has a sighting bar, an illustration of a correct sight picture, a sighting target (panel with holder), a stopwatch, control flags, cleaning rods, and patches.

a. **Organization.** Organize the crew and the training area. Organize each crew with four members, if possible. Use a centralized area, preferably with bleachers, for conferences and demonstrations. The area should be fairly level, and large enough for the guns to be placed 10 meters from the targets.

b. **Presentation.** Ensure marksmanship basics are learned and practiced. Make sure the soldiers know that marksmanship basics must be learned and practiced during the preparatory phase of the marksmanship training, in order for them to satisfactorily complete the marksmanship course. With the help of coaches and assistant instructors, ensure that steps are done correctly during the preparatory phase of marksmanship. Give a brief description of the operation, general data, and exterior nomenclature of the MK 19. Ensure that assistant instructors disassemble and assemble the MK 19 while the procedure is being explained.

**NOTE:** When the crews can skillfully disassemble and assemble the gun, demonstrate this phase of instruction to them blindfolded, using an assistant. Doing this encourages crews to practice during their free time, and develops individual skill and initiative.

Ensure the crew does not assemble or disassemble the MK 19 under stress against time because there is a danger of damaging the gun's parts.

c. **Operation.** Each crew requires a MK 19 mounted on an M3 mount and a belt of five dummy rounds. Emphasize the safety factors involved. Stress how the feed throat must be attached before loading the MK 19. Demonstrate the method of letting the bolt go forward.

d. **Functioning.** Training aids are useful if the class is platoon-sized; otherwise, training aids may be used for study and discussion during breaks. Use one gun for each crew, as in previous mechanical training instruction. Divide functioning into six phases (see Chapter 2, Operation and Function). Explain and demonstrate each phase of functioning. Assistant instructors should duplicate each demonstration on the guns within each crew. With these setups at the guns, each crewmember can see how the parts work. Setups may be used for each phase of functioning.